IN THE JAIL AT ROCKVILLE NATIVE OF SWITZERLAND

Alleged Murderer of Mrs. Mary Lang, Devoted Much of His Life to Scientific His Mother-in-Law.

EXPLAINS HE HAD A "SPELL"

Complains of Rigors of Confinement | Made Special Study of American In--Declares He is Tired of

Living.

Special Dispatch to The Star. ROCKVILLE, Md., March 16.-That the fears of Jailer William Trail that William H. McKay, who is in jail here charged with the murder of his aged mother-in-law, Mrs.

Mary Lang, near Wheaton, last Saturday night, would attempt to do himself bodily harm were well founded was proved about 7 o'clock vesterday evening, when the prisoner made three attempts to end his life. He first deliberately threw himself down the stairway at the jail, falling a distance of eight or nine feet. He struck on his side and rolled down several steps to the floor

Several of the prisoners ran to where the old man lay, but without their assistance he regained his feet. He immediately proceeded to butt his head against the wall, repeating it several times. About this time Jailer Trail appeared on the scene and escorted McKay to his cell. As the jatler turn-ed to leave the prisoner rammed his head against the iron grating which serves as a door. Mr. Trail returned to the cell at once and with difficulty restrained the man from further attempts to injure himself. McKay was not seriously injured. The top of his head was considerably bruised and he complained of his side paining him, but other-wise he seemed to be none the worse for his

Takes Advantage of Opportunity.

McKay's rash act was committed soon after supper, while he and the other prisoners were enjoying the liberty of the jail corridors for exercise. The old man was noticed to have hold of the iron railing around the stairway, and before any one could realize what his purpose was he threw himself down the area.

About an hour previous McKay handed to Erskine Bellows, a negro prisoner, a hymn book, which had been given to him by Rev. Thomas H. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, and asked him to sing "Rock of Ages." Upon its conclusion he asked for 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' to be sung. While the hymns were being rendered McKay wept convulsively. McKay seemed to be in better shape this morning than at any time since his incarceration. He stated that he had a good night's rest and that he felt first rate. When ques-tioned in regard to his actions last evening he explained that he "had a spell." Last night, however, he declared that he was tired of life and wanted to die, and would like to be buried in Rock Creek cemetery. He stated that he had been unjustly ac-cused of a terrible crime; that he wanted to go home and couldn't, and that he had tried to kill himself and was liable to do

Visited by Attorney.

McKay was visited in his cell this morn-Peter talked with him for some time and his and other subsequent classifications it endeavored to comfort him. He told him was found that in North America within how foolish he had been in attempting to destroy himself, urged him to brace up and not lose his nerve, and got him to promise that he would not attempting to destroy himself, urged him to promise that he would not attempting to destroy himself, urged him to promise that he would not attempting to destroy himself, urged him to promise that he would not attempting to destroy himself, urged him to promise that he would not attempting to destroy himself, urged him to promise that he was found that in North America within the area north of Mexico there are fifty-eight families. Of this, the article "Indian Linguistic Families." prepared by J. W. Powell and embodied in the "Seventh Anthat he would not attempt to injure himself. States Attorney Peter visited the jail 1891." last evening and endeavored to get McKay to talk about the case. The prisoner, how-ever, said very little, but persisted in his denial that he is guilty of the charge

At the states attorney's instance Jailer Trail spent last night at McKay's cell door and this morning a watchman was em-ployed to keep an eye on the man so that he could do himself no harm. In discussing his family today McKay stated that he had raised a fine lot of children with one ex-ception. He referred to a son who he said had always been a source of trouble to him. From his conversation there is little doubt that the old man believes this boy murdered Mrs. Lang and endeavored to make it appear that the crime had been committed by the father. Prison life seems to be telling on the prisoner. He said this morning he was used to being outdoors and would surely die if heat reached. would surely die if kept penned up much

STOCK PRICES BETTER.

Buying Continued on a Large Scale

a continuance of investment buying at the opening of the stock market today, but them may be assigned their definite and traders sold for profits, and this, together with fears of an adverse bank statement, gave the market a slight setback soon after the opening. The list made full recovery, however, and prices became generally better than at the opening.

In banking circles it was said that the drastic liquidation had strengthened the financial situation, but the hope was expressed that the market's recovery would not be too precipitate.

A squeeze of shorts developed in the stock market in the last half hour of the short session, which resulted in a wild upward

Their rush to cover carried up Union Pacific 842 points, Smelting 744, Reading 55% and the Hill stocks, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, United States Steel preferred and Amalgamated Copper 3 to 5 points. These advances were not all held and the market closed with exciting buying by the bears and eager profit taking by the is going on simultaneously.

MAKE A SELECTION.

Lot at 17th and Gales Streets for Pub-

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for the purchase of public playgrounds in the District. After the land-has been purchased by the Commissioners it will be turned over to the playgrounds' committee for equipment. The appropriation is immediately anilable and \$5,000 will soon be turned over for the maintenance of the northeast playground. According to present plans it will vocables, paradigms, sentences and in-have a base ball diamond, horizontal bars, structive texts showing the natural "talk" swings and other athletic apparatus.

Funeral of John J. Freeland.

Funeral services over the remains of John J. Freeland, who died Thursday at the Homeopathic Hospital, were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the family residence, 13 7th street southeast. The services were conducted by Commander J. D. Bloodgood of Lincoln Post No. 3, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member. The pallbearers were Col. B. F. Chase, A. H. Feathers, A. H. Myers, S. W. McElderry, John Morrison and W. T. Evans of Lincoln-Post, Interment was made in Rock Creek ceme

Mr. Freeland was employed in the pension office and was one of the best-known Grand Army men. His wife and three children, Carl Freeland of New York, Guy Freeland

EFFORTS TO END LIFE NOTED LINGUIST DEAD

cumbs to Disease.

Research.

AUTHOR OF NUMEROUS WORKS

dians and Tribal Languages-Resided in Washington.

The many friends in Washington of Dr. Albert S. Gatschet were shocked by the announcement of his death today at his home, 2022 15th street northwest. Dr. Gatschet was one of the best-known scholars and linguists in the city, and his writings upon both ancient and modern languages made his name familiar in the student life of this country and Europe as well.

Arrangements for the funeral have not

yet been made. Albert Samuel Gatschet, linguist and ethnologist, was born October 3, 1832 in the village of St. Beatenberg, canton of Berne, Switzerland, the son of Rev. Carl Albert Gatschet and Mary Ziegler. His elementary education was acquired in the colleges of Neuchatel and Berne. Then he followed courses preparatory to university studies, upon which he entered in 1852, and which upon which he entered in 1852, and which included historic, linguistic, theologic and archeologic courses in the Universities of Berne and Berlin. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him "honoris causa" in the year 1892 by the University of Berne. Dr. Gatschet's leanings ings were always toward languages and their comparative study, and the first results of his endeavors that appeared in type were studies of the German and Romanic dialects of Switzerland, entitled "Ortsety-mologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz," which were published in numbers from 1863 to 1867.

In the latter year he spent a few months in London, pursuing antiquarian investigations in the British Museum, and in 1868 came to the United States, settling first in New York city. His early literary activity in America included reports upon Shosonian and other Indian dialects, which had been compitted. committed to writing by members of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler's geographical and geological survey of the territories west of the one hundredth meridian. These articles, though short and of no special merit, at tracted the attention of Maj. J. W. Powell the director of one of the three United States expeditions sent out at that period annually to explore the resources of th

Appointed Ethnologist.

Gatschet was appointed "ethnologist" of Powell's geographical survey in March, 1877, and remained in that position until July 1, 1879, when the bureau of ethnology was established and Gatschet transferred to that branch of the government service. Maj. Powell remained at the head of this bureau from 1879 until his demise, and the three geological surveys having been consolidated into one Congress made him director of the joint surveys.

Early in 1877 the rich collections of Indian manuscripts in the Smithsonian Institution were placed at Mr. Gatschet's disposal. The first task incumbent on him

Edward C. Peter. Mr. guistic families to which they belonged. By nual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1891," gives full particulars and is accompanied by an ethnographic map. It fills 142 pages lexicon-octavo, and will soon be supplemented by a synonymy of tribal names.

After this classifying work had been well

started Gatsohet was commissioned to begin a full examination of a number of Indian tribes of the Pacific coast. He visited, in chronological order, the Otaki at Chico, in the Sacramento valley, California; the Klamath lake and Modic Indians of southern Oregon, the Kalapuyas and Mo-hales of northwestern Oregon, with some other natives he found on his route. He had now material enough on hand to select a subject for an extensive monograph; he chose the Klamath of Oregon, since suppl ell's "Contributions to North American Ethnology," Washington, 1890.

Re-Examination Causes Delay.

The cause which delayed the completion of the Klamath work until 1890 was the de termination of the director that all linguistic families should be re-examined, to es-NEW YORK, March 16.-Brokers reported tablish this standing upon a true and undeniable basis, so that the tribes who speak irrevocable position in the array of American nations. Hence the bureau sent out a number of linguists to ascertain matters in such portions of the United States with which they appeared to be best acquainted. On one of these trips, begun in December, 1881, Gatschet discovered that the Catawabe of South Carolina had to be placed with the Sioux or Dakotan stock of the west, but that the Shetimatha of Louisiana, spoken in

St. Mary's parish near Charenton, formed a linguistic family by itself. Another expedition covering several months brought him in contact with the Tonkawe, better Tankawa, Indians, who call themselves Titskan-watitch or "inflight of prices. The buying had been on a very large scale all day, and strong advances had occurred. The bears sought to take advantage of a setback when realizing ford county, northwestern Texas (November-December, 1884). All the facts tribes seemed of uncommon value to the explorer. Starting from the south into other parts of Oklahoma, Gatschet settled for a time upon the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation to study the principal features of Kiowa or Kayowe, also of the dialect of the Kiowa-Apaches, the affiliated tongues of the Caddos and Wichitas and the Comanche (almost identical with Shoshonian). In the southwest of Louisiana, at Lake Charles, he then saw the Atakapas, whose language is of great simplicity in morphology and syntax; and from there went northward to welcome lic Playground.

The Commissioners have selected a lot at 17th and Gales streets for use as a public playground. The square is bounded by 17th, Gales, Clagett and Eames streets and contains 227,563 square feet, and is offered by Joseph I. Weller for \$31,600.

Congress has appropriated \$75,600 for the local feet of the matter of the Modoc Indians, who had been exiled into the northeast corner of the Indian Territory since the ethnologic texts obtained among these natives will prove to be of great value for those who are endeavoring to get a correct idea of the inwardness of southwestern Indian life and tendencies.

Prairie Tribes. While passing through the southwest in the fall of 188° he directed his attention mainly on the prairie tribes of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who then resided upon the reserve named after them. Here also he met with good success in securing vocables, paradigms, sentences and instructive texts showing the natural "talk" of the natives, and accompanied by all necessary comments for a full understanding. All travelers who met the Arapaho braves have been surprised by the musical and vocalic character of their speech. The other dialects of the extensive Algonkin family, which were studied, or at least examined by Gatschet, are the Abnaki group consisting of the Penobscot at Old Town, the Passamaquoddy at Eastport, Me. and the Micmac dialects opposite Digby, Nova Scotia, up to the northeast end of that peninsula, and the eastern half of New Brunswick. Cree, Naskapl, Ottawa and Ojibwe Indians have not as yet been visited in their homes by our explorer, but ited in their homes by our explorer, but the Pottawatomies, Sacs or Osaki, Foxes or Mskwaki with the Kikapocs were seen in person and rich ethnographic details ob-tained.

Indeed the material is no longer wanting and airs. Junes Noto of this city, survive basis, but the fact that to edit information of this kind in the proper form requires

much more time and trouble than to write it down makes it doubtful whether we will ever see the bulk of it in print. Of the central Algonkin forms of speech, wordlists, texts, grammatic paradigms were secured among the Peoria, Miamis, and Shawanos (or Shawnees), the latter Indians being about 1,200 strong, all settled in Oklahoma.

Waht He Accomplished Although Mr. Gatschet had not attempted to write grammars, dictionaries or texts of languages or dialects spoken in Mexico, Central America or South America, he has

tried at least to give an idea of the Creek or Maskoki proper, formerly spoken in Alabama and Georgia, by publishing Tchikil-lis' Kashta legends in Creek and in its interesting sister dialect, the Hitchiti, which is still in use among the lower Creek Indians, with glossaries and a critical analy-sis and grammar in both dialects. Gatschet's vocabularies of Koassati, Allnamu, Chicasa and Chahta, all of them Maskokian dialects, were also handed over

to the bureau of American ethnology.

The private life of Mr. Gatschet passed rather quietly, and was interrupted only at times by scientific excursions, undertaken to enlarge the collections of the bureau; they never carried him beyond the limits of the United States and Canada. He had lived in Washington, D. C., since 1877, and was married September, 1892, to Louise, eldest daughter of Roger Horner of Phila-delphia Health failed so far that he was unable

to pursue his researches further, and on March 1, 1905, he was placed on furlough.

THAW CASE PROBABLY GOES TO THE JURY FRIDAY.

TRIAL NEARS AN END

NEW YORK, March 16 .- "Thank God, the

nd is in sight!" This was the fervent whisper of District Attorney Jerome at the Thaw trial yesterday, uttered loud enough for the reporters to hear, following a favorable decision by Justice Fitzgerald regarding the Hummel affidavit. The strain on those attending the trial has been severe. Justice Fitzgerald has shown the effects of it, as have the lawyers for the defense and the district attorney. When Mr. Jerome asked for an additional fifteen minutes vesterday at the usual hour for adjournment, Mr. Delmas protested, declaring that his endurance had been stretched to the breaking point. He would not consent to another minute of Mr. Jerome did his best to get from Mr.

Delmas an estimate on the length of time that would be required to complete the sur-rebuttal, but Thaw's lawyers declined to give any suggestion on this line. It is generally believed, however, that Monday and Tuesday will see the close of

evidence and Wednesday and Thursday will be used in summing up. There is every reason to believe that Friday will put the fate of Harry K. Thaw in the hands of the some unexpected development

Hummel Affidavit.

sensational affidavit which Mr. Jerome fought so hard to get into the evidence probably will be read in court Monday. Lawyer Hummel testified only as to its tendency and through other witnesses Mr. Jerome established the fact that photographic and carbon copies of the af-fidavit were in existence. He then asked that the affidavit be read, but Lawyer Delmas, for the defense objected, as time for adjournment had come.

It is not thought that Mr. Delmas will

object to its reading on Monday.

The affidavit gives Evelyn Nesbit's story of the wanderings of herself and Thaw on the continent during which time, according to the affidavit, Thaw beat her several times in an effort to make her swear to a document charging White with having drugged and attacked her when she was a tution were placed at Mr. Gatschet's disposal. The first task incumbent on him was to arrange them according to the linguistic families to which they belonged. By his and other subsequent elegations of the subsequent elegations of the president's atticular to the last of the subsequent elegations of the president's atticular to the president to the presid For a few minutes Evelyn Nesbit Thaw

> ner she was the same young woman in every appearance who testified to the most emarkable story of the trial.
>
> Henry C. McPike of counsel for Thaw made application at the supreme court to-day for several additional suppenss in the Thaw case. He declined to make known the names of the witnesses wanted.

was on the stand again yesterday. Except

for looking a trifle paler and perhaps thin-

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw and the Countess of Yarmouth visited Harry Thaw in his cell today, and remained with him for a long time. On leaving Thaw's wife said

"Harry is looking fine, and feeling as It was learned that Thaw was confident of the result of the trial and satisfied with its progress.

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR.

The sworn statement below shows that the circulation of THE STAR is what it is claimed to be. Tho circulation of THE STAR for the week, including and combining its evening and Sunday morning issues, is the largest, the best and the only sworn detailed circulation of each day, covering all issues, in

the District of Columbia. In both its evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger carrier delivery circulation into the homes of Washington than any other two local papers combined. THE SUNDAY STAR viewed

separately has the largest, the best and the only sworn circulation in the District of Columbia.

Fifteen thousand of THE STAR'S regular subscribers take no other Washington paper whatever in their homes, depending upon THE STAR alone for news and adver-

THE STAR, daily and Sunday, thoroughly covers the local advertising field, reaching all classes of Washington purchasers, rich and poor alike, in their homes, on every day in the week, at an hour when they have the time and inclination to read a newspaper.

SUNDAI, March 14, 1901	34,505
MONDAY, March 11, 1907	37,135
TUESDAY, March 12, 1907	36,973
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1907	36 969
THURSDAY, March 14, 1977	37,054
FRIDAY, March 15, 1907	37,002
Total for the week	259,466
Average	87,007

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ending March 15; 1907—that is, the number of copiés actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers-and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received. J. WHIT. HERRON.

Business Manager, The Evening Star Newspaper Com-

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of March, A.D. 1907. W. SPENCER ARMSTRONG,

Notary Public.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE FIVE WITNESSES HEARD

roads to Be Made.

Personal Friend Not Known.

NAVY YARD SALARIES DIFFER TO INTIMIDATE THE NEGROES

No Uniformity in Wages of the Same Report Completed of Experts Who Class of Employes Complained Of.

There were circumstantial reports today that the President would give out a statement defining his attitude as to railthis was incorrect. The President was asked by some of his callers as to his attitude, and in one case, at least, he read some statements he had made in speeches and letters. This gave the impression that a statement was to be made public. Among the visitors during the morning was James Speyer, head of the large financial house of Speyer & Co., New York. He has for a long time been a close personal friend of the President. Later in the day Senators Beveridge and

Crane talked with the President. The President, it is said on good authority, feels that he has on numerous occasions defined his attitude as to railroads and corporations and that there is no occasion for him to make an op-portunity for doing so again. He had felt that his position was well understood. Briefly, it is to the effect that he will stringle to secure legislation that will round out existing laws, but in every case he will have in mind the protection of legitimate business, especially the protection of the legitimate stockholder in corporations.

He does not propose to persecute rail-roads and other corporations, nor does he

roads and other corporations, nor does he propose to permit the outcries of Wall street to prevent his seeking to do the right thing as to perfecting laws for the country. He wants his friends to know that honest wealth need have no fear at his hands, whether it is in railroad stock or

in other property. President Mellen of the New Haven railroad has telegraphed the President asking for an interview next Tuesday, and this has been accorded. So far as now known at the White House he will be the only railroad president to come here. According to unofficial advices there was a meeting in New York yesterday of Messrs McCrea, Hughitt, Newman and Mellen and it was decided that as there was no definite proposition to submit they would not come to Washington. The statement was furthermore made that as these men could not claim to represent railroad interests generally they had no right coming here giv-ing the assumption that they did so represent these interests.

whether President Mellen is to come to Washington as a representative of various railroad interests or as a personal friend of the President, as he is known to be. This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the President had a long interview with Gov. Deneen and Attorney General Stead of

A Wall Street Poker Game.

contradiction to her story on the stand of what effect he thought the President's atti-what she told Thaw in Paris. tude on railroad matters had had upon the recent slump in stocks he said: "This whole thing is a poker game in Wall street, and nothing else. The fact that the Wall street magnates begin to rob each other has no concern for me or the country, which is not affected by it in the least. There was a time when Wall street panics affected business throughout the country, but this is not so now. The people do not give a rap what happens in Wall street."

Navy Yard Salaries.

Representative Weeks of Boston suggested to the President today that there ought to be some improved method of fixing the salaries of machinists and other employes of navy yards and arsenals throughout the country. Mr. Weeks told the President that there is no uniformity in salaries, and mentioned the cases of the Boston navy yard and Watertown arsenal, both in his congressional district. Men doing exactly the same class of work in each place draw dif-ferent wages. Mr. Weeks explained that this is due to the fact that in navy yards the wages are fixed by boards of naval officers, while in the arsenals the salaries are fixed by the superintendents. Machinists in the Watertown arsenal get less pay than those in the Boston navy yard, and the result, explained Mr. Weeks, is that the Watertown machinists are dissatisfied.

The President has had numerous com-

plaints made to him before along this line, plaints made to him before along this line, and he has asked Mr. Weeks to write a statement which he may lay before the Secretaries of the Navy and War for their consideration. There has been complaint in the past as to the different wage scales in different navy yards of the country for the same class of men. The Washington and New York yards do not conform in their wage scales and this leads to contheir wage scales, and this leads to con-stant complaint from the men in one place

Mr. Weeks has not offered a remedy, bu heretofore the suggestion has been that one board located in Washington fix the wage scales in the various navy yards, while the same thing be done for the arsen-

Canal Commission and Salaries. The President today issued the following order as to the salaries of the members of

the isthmian canal commission: Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Maj. David DuB. Gailla.u, corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau, U. S. N., are hereby appointed members of the isthmian canal commission, vice Benjamin Harred; Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Mordecal T. Endicott, U. S. N.,

Maj. Sibert will receive compensation at the rate of \$14,000 per annum, including his pay as major in the Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Gaillard will receive compensation at the rate of \$14,000 per annum, including his pay as major in the Corps of En-

Civil Engineer Rousseau will receive com-pensation at the rate of \$14,000 per annum including his pay as an officer of the navy.

Maj. William L. Sibert, Maj. David DuB. Galliard and Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau will each be allowed the use of a furnished dwelling house on the isthmus and will be allowed and paid their actual and necessary expenses while away from the lsthmus of Panama on official business, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, March 16, 1907. Chaplains of the Navy.

An effort is to be made to have the number of chaplains in the navy increased. There are practically three times as many ships in the navy now as during the civil war, but the number of chaplains has not increased," said Rev. John Bancroft Devins, who called on President Roosevelt today in an endeaver to awaken interest in the matter. Mr. Devins is from New York city and a member of the Presbyterian general assembly's committee on soldiers and seamen. Mr. Devins told the President that three years ago while visiting in China there was not a single chaplain in the American fleet then in Chefoo harbor. The President regarded the lack of chaplains in the navy, as shown by Mr. Devins statements, to be deplorable, and while promisgested that the matter be taken up in the churches with a view to stimulating interest in the effort to secure additional preachers.

The President has today appointed Thomas M. Patten to be register of the land office, and Walter-Shanley to be receiver of public moneys, at Glasgow, Monceiver of public moneys, at Glasgow, Montana, to fill original vacancies. an endeaver to awaken interest in the mat-

No Statement in Regard to Rail- Investigation of the Brownsville Affair.

MR. MELLEN TO COME HERE CONVERSATION OVERHEARD

Whether Representing Roads or as Alleged Reason for Firing Against the

Have Examined Some of the Cartridges Used August 13.

The testimony taken before the Senate committee on military affairs today did not develop any especially important roads, but it was ascertained later that | facts, but added evidence concerning the happenings on the night of August 13. when, it is said. Brownsville was "shot

> Senator Warren, chairman, announced that next Monday the committee would receive the report from officers of the War Department concerning the examinations that have recently been made of cartridges found at Brownsville.

> Five witnesses were examined today, one eing a civilian and resident of San Antonio, and the others being colored soldiers, all members of Company C, 25th Infantry. Shots Fired at the Fort.

> L. H. Printz, the civilian of San Antonio. said he had heard a conversation among some railroad men, who, he stated, said the reason they fired over the barracks was in order to keep the negroes from coming into town. This witness was without personal knowledge concerning any of the events un-der investigation, and Senator Foraker stated that after he had arrived here he learned that he had no information of value, but after discussing the matter with Sen-ator Warren they had decided to allow him

Shots Outside the Walls.

Private Robert L. Collier of Company C. 25th Regiment, was at the guard house on the night of the shooting and heard the shots and located them outside the wall. He was on guard at the time of the shooting and saw no one in the barracks inclo-He heard no bullets go over his head, and at that time heard no one speak of hearing bullets flying overhead.

Private Robert Turner, also of Company C, was sleeping in the quarters of Lieut. Hayes that night and was merely called to locate his wherebouts on that sight as he locate his whereabouts on that night, as he was away from his company.

Did Not Plan Revenge.

Private Oscar W. Reed, who was shoved off a gangplank into the water by a customs officer the night before the shooting, testified concerning what happened in C barracks on the night of the 13th of August. He had reported that occurrence to Capt. Macklin, who told him he would look By Senator Foraker: "You were satis-led with that?"

"You didn't go about to organize a conspiracy to shoot up the town?

Outside the Barracks.

Edward Johnson, who slept outside the barracks on the night of the 13th with his wife and child, told of hearing the shots from his bedroom. The witness testified that when he heard the shooting he and his wife got up and crouched on the floor until the firing had ceased. He did not respond to the call to arms, but remained with his wife and child

the remainder of the night. He reported to the barracks at 11 o'clock the next day. ment the fine appearance of the witness and to say that his appearance indicated that he spent his money on his family and not in

At the close of the investigation it was unnounced that Senator Foraker preferred inishing the witnesses he has called before taking up expert testimony, to be given by officials of the War Department. It was agreed that the report of these experts should be submitted to the committee Monday morning and printed in the record, so that it might be read by members of the committee, and that the testimony of the experts should be taken later, when other witnesses have been beard. witnesses have been heard. The committee then adjourned until Mon-

lay morning Strong Evidence for the Negroes. The testimony yesterday afternoon of Macias G. Tomayo, a Mexican carpenter, of Brownsville, who also had the contract for the scavenger work at Fort Brown was the best defense of the negroes yet given

in the pending investigation. Tomayo is an intelligent-appearing Mexican. He is not much more than five feet tall and very dark. He testified that he is under the average height and that most of the citizens of Brownsville are larger, and the police will average about six feet. He said that it would be difficult at night to tell them from negroes. All of the policemen wore khaki clothing and many of the citizens also were khaki cred the of the citizens also wore khaki, said the witness, it being a practice for some citizens to buy and wear cast-off army uni-

When the shooting began on the night of August 13 Tomayo was working in the rear of B barracks, he said, and the first shot caused him to straighten up and listen. He said that it came from the alley, about half a block from the reservation, between Elizabeth and Washington streets. Another shot was fired almost immediately and Tomayo quickly extinguished his lantern, for fear of being made a target. He says for fear of being made a target. He says there followed a fusillade of shots and the bullets whistled over the barracks as if fired toward the administration building. He thought there were about twenty shots in the fusillade. After the volley he said he got on his cart and drove out between B and C barracks toward the administration building.

tion building.

The remainder of his story was in relation to the call to arms and the formation of the companies, which he saw incident to the completion of his scavenger work.

Soldiers Did Not Enter Town. During the time of the firing, Tomayo says, he is certain that soldiers did not leave the barracks to enter the town nor enter the barracks from the town, but on cross-examination he would not say that it would have been impossible for soldiers to have hidden along the wall in the rear of the outhouses and wood sheds. He was absolutely certain, though, that soldiers could not have have fired from the barracks into the town without his seeing the flashes of the guns and hearing the reports of them. On these points he was closely cross-ques-tioned by Senators Warner, Frazier, Fos-ter and Overman, but he could not be

shaken.

He volunteered the statement that when he was examined by Assistant Attorney General Purdy and Major Blocksom Mr. Purdy tried to get him to say that the first shot was fired from within the barracks, and that he became scared and jumped on his cart and drove away. He said that Mr. Purdy got him confused and he answered "yes" once when he meant "no," and that Mr. Purdy then told him to wait until he got his stenographer.

When the question was again put, said Tomayo, he understood it and answered that the first shot came from the alley, as he had before stated.

When Benator Foraker insisted upon bringing out this testimony Senator Warner protested, but the Ohio senator declared that he purposed to have made a part of the record the character of the examination of witnesses at former investigations where no chance for cross-examination was given. He volunteered the statement that when

Features of The Sunday Star.

The National Issue

Arguments on Both Sides of the Question.

The Income Tax.

An Impartial Statement of the Problem by Edwin R. A. Seligman.

Contributions by

Benjamin R. Tillman. Moses E. Clapp.

Andrew Carneg'e, Edward B. Whitney.

Each contributes his side of this great national question. Mr. Whitney, who, as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, obtained the first judicial decision condemning a manufacturing trust, not less than the great steel manufacturer, and noted sena-tors, will be followed with great interest.

Archives of the Confederacy BY G. M. JACOBS.

A remarkable collection of confederate state papers is the basis of this intensely interesting story.

Romance of Mining Strikes By John L. Gowan.

bit of unwritten history not before divulged.

The false and fickle nature of Dame Fortune is revealed here in a highly sensational manner. The true story of the famous Comstock discovery and other great mining finds.

Problem of The Organ Grinder By Jacques Futrelle.

An exciting and tragic episode in city life, which puts to severe test the powers of the keen professor.

Archie Roosevelt--A Friend to Everybody. ILLUSTRATED.

Vaudeville in Secret

BY V. FYLES. How they manage to discover "star acts" and star actors is a

H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

Relates an episode in the life of Dick Ryder, otherwise Galloping Dick, sometime gentleman of the road.

The King's Highway. Every one will be delighted that this famous figure has again

"Information"

appeared upon the scene.

The Girl at the Telephone Exchange.

Embroidery Page for Women.

If You Were Worth \$300.000.000

What could be done with some of the great fortunes,

Legends of St. Patrick. Mr. Justice Moody.

Massachusetts home of the justice and the lady who presides over it. England's Blind Inventor.

Remarkable life story of Dr. James Gale. ILLUSTRATED.

John Alexander Dowie.

Prophet of cures and curses.

ILLUSTRATED.

Read The Sunday Star.

that the firing in the town made a great deal of noise, as also did his cart when when he drove away.

Indicative of Acquittal. Lieut. J. E. Mulhall was before the trial board of the police department several months ago on a charge of neglect of duty, in connection with the wreck on the Southern railway tracks in Southwest Washington in which Engineer Hugh Murphy was killed, and no announcement of the finding of the trial board in that case has been made. His promotion today is regarded as indicative that he will be exonerated by the board of neglect in connection with that incident.

SUBJECT TO DELAY.

Transportation Interfered With by High Waters in West. Announcement is made by the Southern Express Company officials here that all pusiness for the west via Cincinnati or Pittsburg will be accepted subject to delay. on account of the high waters. For the same reason business has been suspended on the Wheeling and Washington, Pennsylvania and New Cumberland and several other branches of railways.

Attorney Corrects Statement.

According to Alexander Bell, attorney for Michael Hayes, whose application for bar room license at 3300 M street was rejected last Thursday by the excise board, the statement given out and pub-lished to the effect that residents in the vicinity of the saloon site protested SUDDEN DEATH.

Charles Burnett Seized With Fatal Illness Aboard Train. While en route from Palin Beach, Fia.,

to his home in Gloversville, N. Y., this morning. Charles Burnett, forty years old, was taken ill on the train with a sudden attack of cerebral hemorrhage. When the train reached here he was removed to the Emergency Hospital in an ambulance, and died soon after reaching that institution. He was traveling alone, but word of his death has been telegraphed to Gloversville by Inspector Boardman of head-

Mr. Burnett suffered the attack just before the train reached Manassas, Vs.. and a company surgeon was taken aboard the train at that point. The surgeon accompanied him to this city. From papers found in the man's pocket it is believed he has a wife and daughter living at 78 3d avenue, Gioversville, N. Y., his home. quarters.

Stone Flagging for Petworth.

The request recently made of the Comissioners by the Petworth Citizens' Association for the placing of flagging on the south side of Shepherd street at the intersection of 17th street and New Hampshire avenue, and on the north side of Taylor street at the intersection of 9th street, has met with the approval of the Commission-ers. The latter annnounced today that they will begin the work of laying flagging as soon as the weather permits.

Today's Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$711,146; government receipts